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SENATE

{ REPORT
98-634

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1985

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 24), 1984.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S.J. Res. 356]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the following Joint Resolution 356, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1985, and for other purposes, and presents herewith information relative to the recommended joint resolution.

INTRODUCTION

Congress has passed and enacted into law four regular fiscal year 1985 appropriation bills: Commerce-Justice-State; Energy-Water Development; HUD; and Legislative Branch. The truncated legislative schedule this session and the prolonged impasse over the first concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1985, however, have delayed further progress on the remaining nine appropriations bills. This inability to enact regular appropriations bills by the start of the fiscal year makes necessary the consideration of this continuing resolution. Although the Committee remains steadfast in its dedication to concluding action on all 13 regular appropriations bills, less than a week remains before the start of the new fiscal year. Therefore, the nine remaining unenacted bills must be included in this continuing resolution. Upon enactment of these measures, of course, coverage of this continuing resolution for those programs will cease and funding will be subsumed under the terms and authorities on the regular appropriation act.

5183-15

SUMMARY OF THE RESOLUTION

The bills and funding levels for the appropriations bills covered by this recommended continuing resolution are as follows with exceptions as specified later in this report:

AGRICULTURE

Rate established in the conference agreement on the regular fiscal year 1985 appropriation bill (sec. 101(a)).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Rate established in the Senate-passed regular fiscal 1985 appropriation bill (sec. 101(b)).

INTERIOR

Rate established in the Senate-reported regular fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill. If this measure is passed by the Senate by October 1, however, the Senate-passed rate will apply (sec. 101(c)).

LABOR-HHS

Rate established in the Senate-passed regular fiscal year 1985 appropriation bill (sec. 101(d)).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Rate established in the Senate-reported regular fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill. If this measure is passed by the Senate by October 1, however, the Senate-passed rate will apply (sec. 101(e)).

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Rate established in the Senate-reported regular fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill (sec. 101(g)).

DEFENSE

Rate established in the Senate-reported regular fiscal year 1985 appropriation bill. If this measure passes the Senate by October 1, however, the Senate-passed rate will apply (sec. 101(h)).

TRANSPORTATION

Rate established in the Senate-reported regular fiscal year 1985 appropriation bill (sec. 101(i)).

TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE

Rate established in the conference agreement on the regular fiscal year 1985 appropriation bill, with the exclusion of several provisions involved in certain numbered amendments of the Senate.

DURATION OF THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION

The Committee also recommends that the duration of this continuing resolution be for the balance of the fiscal year (sec. 102(c)). While the Committee intends to pursue further action on the remaining unenacted fiscal year 1985 appropriations bills, the recommendation reflects the practical difficulties in attempting to take action on these bills in the next Congress. At that time, not only will these measures have to be originated and considered entirely anew, but both the executive and legislative branches will be occupied with consideration of the budget for the 1986 fiscal year. Furthermore, the significance of fiscal year 1985 appropriations bills will be diminished by the shortened coverage of these measures. It is, therefore, prudent to permit funding of the balance of this fiscal year to be provided under the terms of this measure, subject to congressional action on subsequent supplemental appropriation measures.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Committee is concerned about the recent outbreak of citrus canker in Florida and understands that its spread poses serious danger to the entire citrus industry. The University of Florida conducts citrus canker research under the section 406 tropical-subtropical research program and has developed an accelerated research proposal to address the new canker outbreak. The Committee believes the severity of this disease requires an emergency research effort. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make available to the University of Florida that \$1,000,000 appropriated in this resolution for the purpose of emergency canker research.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Food stamp benefits reflect the cost of purchasing food using the Agriculture Department's thrifty food plan, the Department's lowest cost food plan. As amended in 1982, existing law requires that maximum allotments be equal to 99 percent of the cost of the thrifty food plan, rather than the full cost. The President's Task Force on Food Assistance recommended increasing food stamp benefits to all households by increasing maximum allotments to the full cost of the thrifty food plan.

This section would increase food stamp benefits by requiring that maximum allotments be equal to the full cost of the thrifty food plan.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$3,200,000 for the "Salaries and expenses" account of the Food and Drug Administration to fund 73 additional positions. On September 24, 1984,

the President signed the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) into law. This law streamlines FDA's approval procedures for drugs which are already on the market and are no longer protected by patents. The law requires FDA to promptly review an increased number of abbreviated new drug applications. In addition, FDA must also collect, maintain, and utilize a variety of information on drug patents and assist in the approval of patent extensions. These are activities that the FDA has not had to perform in the past. Addition of this sum in the continuing resolution is necessary, because the law is to be implemented within 60 days. The Committee directs FDA to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that this law is implemented promptly.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Substantial economic development opportunities exist through the increased utilization of international trade promotion efforts and should be endorsed by EDA. The Economic Development Administration is, therefore, encouraged to provide funds such as a \$135,000 grant to the International Commerce and Trade Institute of Portland State University. The one-time grant will help establish the institute as a center of research and trade development studies for the Pacific Rim, and will assist in the promotion of the export of American goods and services. Funds have previously been provided in Public Law 98-411 for such research and evaluation grants of the Economic Development Administration.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee does not agree with the House provision in H.J. Res. 648 expanding the Disaster Loan Program of the Small Business Administration.

The Committee has also included a new section that reverses the current policy of the Office of Management and Budget prohibiting the Small Business Administration from issuing guarantees under its Pollution Control Equipment Contract Guarantee program which are backed by Industrial Development Bonds (IDB's). Similar legislation has passed the House of Representatives three times, and the Senate Small Business Committee has unanimously reported S. 499 which contains this provision. Both the House and Senate Small Business Administration believe the Office of Management and Budget has no constitutional, statutory, or administrative authority to prohibit the Small Business Committee from guaranteeing tax-exempt obligations under the program, and that this provision merely reaffirms the intent of existing law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Section 116 provides authority for the Department of State to carry over until September 30, 1985, funds originally appropriated in Public Law 97-257 for security at the Department's overseas facilities. In that act, \$48,900,000 was provided to upgrade the security at 47 posts. By the end of fiscal year 1984, all but \$6,500,000 will have been spent. Since many of the projects are still uncompleted, the Committee recommends allowing the Department to carry over \$3,500,000 from "Salaries and expenses" and \$3,000,000 from "Acquisition, operations, and maintenance of buildings abroad" for another year to ensure orderly completion.

DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Military overseas cost-of-living adjustment.—The Committee recommends the Defense Department implement a new spendable income table to calculate cost-of-living adjustments [COLA] for those military members stationed outside of the continental United States. Since 1978, Federal civilian employees assigned overseas have received a COLA based on an adjusted spendable income table which more accurately reflects the overseas cost of living than that used by the Defense Department for military personnel. The Defense COLA undercompensates military personnel in comparison to other Federal civilian employees. The Committee believes both military and civilian COLA's should be calculated by the same spendable income table, and recommends prompt implementation of the new table for military personnel.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Committee has included under section 101(f), legislation which provides for the initiation of several urgently needed water projects of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The projects recommended include a number of projects recommended by the administration and other projects which the Committee, after careful review, has determined to be of high priority and worthy of construction. This recommendation is similar to H.R. 3958, which the Committee reported to the Senate in October 1983.

While it is unusual for the Committee to include legislation of this type separate from the regular appropriations measures, it is necessary to do so because of the many requirements throughout the Nation to provide for flood control, port development, water supply, and navigation improvement which have been neglected over the years.

The Committee recognizes the responsibility of the Committee on Environment and Public Works to establish policy and authorize water

resource projects; and continues to strongly support the normal authorization process. The Committee urges the Senate to make every effort to pass authorizing legislation and for the Congress to enact legislation to resolve long-standing policy and project authorization issues.

The Committee feels that, if the critical water resource needs of the Nation are to be met in a timely manner, new approaches to and changes in project cost sharing must be resolved. Therefore, the Committee does not object to the administration seeking or accepting additional financial participation from local sponsors. The Committee hopes and is confident that this will be the first step in a new, cooperative effort between the Congress and the executive branch in moving forward with water resource development nationwide. In making this recommendation, the Committee does not intend that this new flexibility be used to further delay project construction or as a precondition to requesting funding, and expects that any additional requirements for non-Federal participation be applied consistently, fairly, and in accord with the ability of project sponsors to pay. Once the Congress enacts legislation specifying the requirements of local cooperation for water development projects, such requirements shall be applicable to those projects included herein.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to allocate sufficient funds necessary to carry out congressional action and intent on all studies and investigations contained in the "General investigations" account of the Corps of Engineers. Funding for studies shall not be contingent upon any cost-sharing agreement by local interests. The Committee expects studies to be expeditiously carried out under existing law and policy. Only when Congress enacts legislation specifying or changing local cooperation provisions, shall such requirements be applicable to these activities.

The Committee recommendation includes \$82,100,000 for 26 projects having a total Federal cost of \$3,400,000,000. This is \$1,100,000,000 below the House action. In addition, the enacted Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 1985 (Public Law 98-360) is below the requested level for both defense and nondefense discretionary spending by over \$500,000,000. The amounts recommended here, therefore, are well within total estimated allocation for energy and water development activities.

The Committee believes that this is the appropriate time to provide funds for new water resource projects and has carefully developed this recommendation to conform to budgetary considerations and available allocations for direct spending, while also addressing the priority concerns of the various Members of Congress.

While the Committee has received numerous requests from Members, State and local officials, and others to fund new construction projects, the number of water resource development projects that can be funded in any particular fiscal year is limited. Even with incremental funding, the large number of highly important, necessary projects, and the high cost of many of them limit the total number that can be recommended at any one time.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Committee recommends \$72,800,000 for initiation of 23 projects. This is \$30,296,000 below the House level.

A brief summary of each project for which funds are recommended follows:

ALABAMA

Mobile Harbor, Ala.—Mobile Harbor is in southwestern Alabama at the junction of Mobile River and Mobile Bay. The harbor serves Mobile and an extensive portion of the United States. The southern end of Mobile Bay opens into the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed improvement provides for deepening the existing main ship channel from 40 feet to 55 feet. Current problems attending navigation relate to efficiency of operation, maneuvering difficulties, and higher transportation costs which result from the need to use smaller and/or light-loaded vessels in serving the port. Changes in both vessel characteristics and commodity movements indicate that modifications to the harbor are necessary to maintain efficient, safe, and economical operations. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Nov. 18, 1981, except that non-Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

ARKANSAS

Eight Mile Creek, Ark.—The project is located in northeast Arkansas and includes portions of Greene and Craighead Counties in the vicinity of Paragould, Ark. The plan of improvement consists of channel enlargement on 11.4 miles of streams. This includes 8 miles of channel improvement in the agricultural area below Paragould to provide a 3-year level of protection and 3.4 miles of channel improvement to provide a 100-year level of protection to the urban area of Paragould.

During the last 40 years, major floods in the basin have been reported every 4 to 12 years. One of the most recent floods to occur in the Eight Mile Creek basin was in April 1973, when 6.77 inches of rain fell in 16 hours. About 3,000 persons were forced from their homes and the ensuing damages to homes and businesses were estimated by local officials to be \$3,600,000. Updating this damage to October 1982 price levels brings the amount to \$12,300,000. (Report of the Mississippi River Commission, May 24, 1977.)

CALIFORNIA

Bodega Bay, Calif.—The project authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1965, is located in Sonoma County on the California coast about 58 miles north of San Francisco. The proposed project provides navigation improvements near Spud Point, consisting of a dredged channel (1,960 feet by 100 feet by 12 feet) and a breakwater 1,306 feet long. Bodega Bay Harbor serves as an important fishing center and harbor of refuge on the northern California coast. It is the only improved harbor between San Francisco Bay and Noyo Harbor, a reach of about 143 miles.

Merced County streams, California.—The project authorized by the 1970 Flood Control Act, is located in Merced County in the vicinity of the city of Merced, Calif., on the streams draining from the Mariposa County foothills of the Sierra Nevada into Merced County. The plan of improvement provides for construction of two new dams and modification of one existing dam, approximately 33.4 miles of levee, and channel improvement on Bear, Cottonwood, Fahrens, and Black Rascal Creeks. The project will provide flood protection to residential, commercial, and agricultural lands within and adjacent to the city of Merced and Castle Air Force Base. The population of Merced County was 90,440 in 1960, increased to 140,700 by 1982, and is expected to reach 177,000 by 2000. Rapid urbanization is increasing the severity of serious flooding problems that exist along the streams draining from the Sierra Nevada into Merced County.

Sacramento River deep water channel, California.—The project area extends from Avon in Suisun Bay to Collinsville and in the existing Sacramento River deep water ship channel from Collinsville to the Port of Sacramento, Calif. The recommended project consists primarily of deepening to 35 feet the Suisun Bay and existing Sacramento River deep water ship channel from New York Slough to the Port of Sacramento, and the Avon to New York Slough reach to 35 feet which will be accomplished under the San Francisco Bay to Stockton project. Problems and needs associated with waterborne transportation in the existing Sacramento River deep water channel results from inadequate waterways and related facilities to accommodate vessels currently using the channel, thus causing inefficiencies and unsafe conditions. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Nov. 20, 1981, except that non-Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

FLORIDA

Dade County, north of Haulover Beach Park, Fla.—Dade County is located on the Atlantic Ocean near the southern tip of the Florida Peninsula. The existing Federal beach erosion control and hurricane protection project extends north along the Atlantic coast of Dade County 9.3 miles from Government Cut to Bakers Haulover Inlet, thence north from Bakers Haulover Inlet 1.2 miles to the north boundary of Haulover Beach Park. The combined effect of wind, waves, and tides amplified during storm conditions has resulted in erosion and lowering of the beach profiles and recession of the shoreline. At a large number of locations along the shoreline, erosion has undermined, or threatened to undermine, shorefront structures. Recession of the shoreline is causing the loss of valuable property and at many locations placing seawalls under direct wave attack. There is now little or no protective and recreational beach during periods of high tides in certain reaches of the commercially developed strip and in the north section of Golden Beach. (Report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Jan. 19, 1983, except that non-Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

HAWAII

Kahoma Stream, Hawaii.—The project, authorized in 1976 under section 201 of the 1965 Flood Control Act, is located in the town of Lahaina on the west coast of the island of Maui, Hawaii. The plan of improvement provides for construction of 5,415 feet of concrete trapezoidal channel, a debris basin, a revetted outlet, and three bridges. Flood damages in the Kahoma Stream basin result from inadequate capacity of the channel and bridge openings, restrictive bends in the stream, and high velocity flows. The greatest flood on record occurred on May 13, 1960, with an estimated peak flow of 7,750 cfs and with damages of \$320,000 at the time. Presently there are 360 homes, 18 condominiums, 280 commercial establishments, two shopping centers, several small businesses, and a sugar processing plant valued at \$100,000,000 in the Kahoma Stream flood plain.

ILLINOIS

Locks and dam No. 26, Alton, Ill. and Mo., second lock, including environmental management.—Appropriations of funds for both lock and dam 26 (second lock) and environmental management of the upper Mississippi River system, subject to enactment of specific authorizing legislation, ensures the coordinated development and enhancement of the system as both a nationally significant ecosystem and a nationally significant commercial navigation system.

It is the Committee's intent that initial planning and design of the navigation and environmental improvements in fiscal year 1984 are to be undertaken simultaneously on equal fiscal footing, to the extent practicable, and engineeringly feasible. This process represents a commitment to the balanced use, development, and protection of the river resources recommended for the management of the upper Mississippi River system in pending authorizing legislation.

This advanced engineering and design work provides for the timely construction of the recommended project upon enactment of the required legislation. Furthermore, it provides a like amount to the Secretary of the Army, including sums for use by transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, for initial activities related to programs for long-term resource monitoring, habitat rehabilitation and enhancement, recreation improvements and studies, traffic monitoring, and computerized inventory and analysis. It is the intent of Congress to implement such programs so that significant progress can be made in advance of navigation capacity expansion resulting from the use of the new locks at lock and dam 26.

Locks and dam No. 26, second lock, would be located adjacent to the lock and dam 26 (replacement) in the Mississippi River at Madison County, Ill., and St. Charles County, Mo., river mile 200.8 above the mouth of the Ohio River in the vicinity of Alton, Ill., approximately 2 miles downstream from the existing locks and dam 26. Locks and dam No. 26 are strategic to the movement of commodities up and down the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Any disruption of the single-lock opera-

tion could bring shipping to a halt. A second lock, 600 feet in length, would be capable of keeping traffic moving and minimizing delays that could result during routine maintenance or as a result of unexpected emergencies that could occur in the main lock. In addition, the second lock would increase the capacity to pass traffic on the river. (Report of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, January 1982. Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

LOUISIANA

Atchafalaya basin floodway system, Louisiana.—The Atchafalaya basin project, authorized in 1928, is one of the main stem components of the Mississippi River and tributaries project. Through a system of levees, channels, and control works, the basin serves as a floodway to carry up to one-half of the Mississippi River floodflows. Physically, the Atchafalaya River basin project is about 60 percent complete. An important element of the plan involves the purchase of approximately 48,000 acres of land from willing sellers to be used as a natural wildlife area and funds are provided for that purpose. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Feb. 28, 1983, except that non-Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with the report of the District Engineer, January 1982.)

Mississippi River ship channel, gulf to Baton Rouge, La.—The project is located in the southeastern portion of Louisiana below Baton Rouge, consisting of the Mississippi River and its outlets to the Gulf of Mexico. The project will provide more efficient deep-draft navigation access to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge reaches of the Mississippi River via Southwest Pass by enlarging the existing channel to a project depth of 55 feet and enlarging the adjacent channel along the left descending bank in New Orleans Harbor to a 40-foot depth, a turning basin at Baton Rouge, and training works in the passes to reduce maintenance. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Apr. 9, 1983, except that non-Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

MAINE

Jonesport Harbor, Maine.—Jonesport Harbor, authorized in 1976 under section 201 of the 1965 Flood Control Act, is located on the Atlantic Ocean at the north side of Moosabec Reach in Washington County, Maine, about 190 miles northeast of Portland, Maine, and about 40 miles southwest of the Canadian border at Eastport, Maine. The project provides for a breakwater 1,200 feet in length; a 15-acre anchorage composed of 9 acres, 6 feet deep, and 6 acres, 8 feet deep; and an entrance channel 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The basic need in Jonesport Harbor is for a protected anchorage to adequately and safely accommodate the local fishing fleet.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Harbor and channels, Maryland and Virginia.—Baltimore Harbor is situated at the head of the navigable portion of the Patapsco River, approximately 172 miles north of the Virginia Capes entrance to

Chesapeake Bay. The project lies in Baltimore city and Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties in Maryland, and Northampton and Accomack Counties in Virginia. The proposed improvement authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1970, would provide for a uniform main channel, 50 feet deep and generally 800 or 1,000 feet wide, through the Chesapeake Bay from the Virginia Capes to Fort McHenry in the Port of Baltimore. Depths of 50, 49, and 40 feet would be provided in the branch channels of Curtis Bay, Northwest Branch-East Channel, and Northwest Branch-West Channel, respectively.

MINNESOTA

Bassett Creek, Minn.—The project, authorized in the 1976 Water Resource Development Act, is located in Hennepin County, Minn., and consists of structural and nonstructural flood control measures. Structural measures consist of six small control structures to temporarily impound floodwaters and a new tunnel to replace the existing tunnel outletting Bassett Creek to the Mississippi River. Flood damages presently average \$1,852,000 annually. The recommended project would provide flood protection to 222 residences and 18 industries and an indeterminate number of commercial and industrial developments in Minneapolis. The project would prevent approximately \$3,055,000 in average annual flood damages.

MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport Harbor, Miss.—The project is located on Mississippi Sound, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, about 44 miles west of Pascagoula Harbor, Miss., and 78 miles east of New Orleans, La. The existing project consists of: a channel 32 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and about 8 miles long across Ship Island Bar; a channel 30 feet deep, 220 feet wide, and about 11 miles long through Mississippi Sound; an anchorage basin at Gulfport 30 feet deep, 1,320 feet wide, and 2,640 feet long. Modifications of the project would provide for deepening and widening the existing ship channel to 36 by 300 feet in Mississippi Sound and 38 by 400 feet in the Gulf of Mexico with necessary changes in the channel alignment and in the entrance to the anchorage basin needed for reasonably safe and unrestricted navigation. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Jan. 16, 1978, except that the Chief of Engineers is authorized to construct the project in the most cost-effective and environmentally acceptable manner.)

NEW JERSEY

Liberty State Park levee and seawall, New Jersey.—The State of New Jersey's plan for Liberty State Park will transform a decaying open space into a new and useful waterfront area. Opposite two national monuments, the park will offer public access to the waterfront and new recreational activities at the center of the New Jersey-New York metropolitan region. The project is located in Jersey City, Hudson County, N.J., directly opposite the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island in upper

New York Bay. The proposed plan of improvement consists of excavation, landfill, placement of an armored sand levee, and construction of two pedestrian walkways spanning the unfilled areas. It extends 1.5 miles in a crescent alignment from the shoreline south of the Railroad Maritime Terminal to the north side of Black Tom Channel. (Water Resources Development Act of 1976.)

NEW YORK

Ellicott Creek, N.Y.—The project consists of about 2.1 miles of channel widening and deepening, including the enlargement of the existing diversion channel in Ellicott Creek Park and about 2.1 miles of diversion channels outside the existing creek channel.

The project, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1970, as amended by Public Law 97-128, is needed to reduce flood damages in the lower Ellicott Creek basin. The downstream portion of the Ellicott Creek basin is subject to frequent flooding. The March 1960 flood inundated about 20 acres in the city and town of Tonawanda and flooded about 3,200 acres in the town of Amherst. The flood problem has become more acute in recent years due to increased development activity which includes the Amherst campus of the State University of New York at Buffalo. The project would prevent approximately \$1,750,000 in average annual flood damages.

Moriches Inlet, N.Y.—Moriches Inlet is an opening through the narrow, sandy barrier beach on the south shore of Long Island which separates the Atlantic Ocean from a series of interconnected bays. The inlet is in Suffolk County and is 80 miles by water east of the Battery, New York City. The project provides for an entrance channel 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide from the Atlantic Ocean to Moriches Bay, and an inner channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the bay to the Long Island Intercoastal Waterway.

The U.S. Coast Guard notifies mariners that conditions at Moriches Inlet are extremely hazardous and that navigation of the inlet is considered unsafe at any time. The plan of improvement would provide adequate and safe access for boats. Also, the project would provide refuge and reduce storm damage to vessels. (1960 River and Harbor Act.)

OHIO

Gallipolis locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia (Ohio River).—Gallipolis is situated in the middle Ohio Valley at river mile 279.2, about 14 miles downstream from the mouth of the Kanawha River in West Virginia and about 30 miles upstream from the city of Huntington, W. Va. The new locks would be in Mason County, W. Va.; the abutment of the dam is in Gallia County, Ohio. The proposed plan of improvement includes construction of two new locks in a canal bypassing the existing dam. Construction of the project will permit safe and efficient transportation through the project itself, as well as complete a series of 1,200-foot by 110-foot locks from near Pittsburgh to Smithland locks and dam at river mile 918.5. Reduced delays and

transportation costs will benefit directly and indirectly the economy of the Nation. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Apr. 8, 1982. Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

OREGON

Bonneville navigation lock, Oregon and Washington.—This project is located at Bonneville lock and dam, 40 miles east of Portland, Oreg. The proposed project would provide for construction of a new lock, 86 feet wide, 675 feet long, and at least 15 feet deep. The horizontal dimensions are the same as the seven existing upstream locks. The navigation problems at Bonneville lock, including lockage delays and damages from accidents, occur due to the restricted size of the lock chamber, hazardous approaches, and constricted Columbia River channel. Waterborne commerce, which is expected to increase to 13,000,000 tons per year, will equal or exceed the lock capacity by 1988. The existing upstream locks are capable of handling the anticipated traffic beyond the year 2040. (Report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Dec. 5, 1978.)

TEXAS

Freeport Harbor, Tex.—The project is in Brazoria County 47 miles southwest of Galveston. The plan of improvement provides for relocation of the north jetty of the entrance channel in the Gulf of Mexico. The narrow 200-foot wide jetty channel, sharp curves at the inner end of the jetty channel and at the upper end of Brazosport turning basin, and limited maneuvering areas in the existing turning basins, all contribute to inadequate conditions for safe navigation by deep-draft traffic. Because of these hazards, deep-draft vessel movements are restricted to one-way traffic, and with inadequate project depth, vessels are often light-loaded and some of the large vessels will not call at Freeport. (Flood Control Act of 1970.)

UTAH

Little Dell Lake, Utah.—The project authorized by the 1968 Flood Control Act is located on Dell Creek, a tributary of Parleys Creek, about 8 miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah. The plan of improvement provides for the construction of a dam 253 feet high, creating a lake with a gross capacity of 30,000 acre-feet for flood control, municipal, and industrial water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The plan includes facilities for diversion of water from Emigration Creek and from Parleys Creek. The lake would be operated in conjunction with the existing Mountain Dell Reservoir on Parleys Creek for flood control and water supply. The project would provide flood protection against snowmelt flooding in the 13th South Street area in Salt Lake City, now subject to periodic damages flood inundations from overflow of an underground conduit system that carries flows from Red Butte, Emigration, and Parleys Creeks; and would reduce flood peaks along the main stem of the Jordan River through the city of Salt Lake and downstream

of the city. The snowmelt flood of 1952, the largest on record in the 13th South Street area flooded about 1,500 homes, damages were estimated at \$2,570,000. Under current conditions of development and prices, these damages would amount to about \$100,000,000, most of which would be preventable by the project.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk Harbor, Va.—The project is located in Hampton Roads, Va., a 25-square mile natural harbor serving the ports of Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, and Hampton, Va. The recommended project provides for deepening the main channels from 45 to 55 feet and other channels to lesser depths, along with construction of fixed mooring anchorage areas. Hampton roads is a natural roadstead of 25 square miles forming one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Domestic and foreign commerce in the port amounted to over 59,000,000 tons in 1979. The movement of this volume of waterborne commerce, together with the presence of major naval facilities, has made Hampton Roads one of the Nation's leading ports. (Report of the Chief of Engineers, Nov. 20, 1981, except that non-Federal responsibilities shall be in accordance with existing law and policy.)

Richmond filtration plant, Virginia.—The project is located in the city of Richmond and is bordered on the north by Henrico County and on the south by Chesterfield County. The Richmond water filtration plant is located in the western portion of the city on the left bank of the James River. The project will provide for protection of the municipal water supply treatment plant. The protection of the water filtration plant from flooding is critical in order to safeguard the health and well-being of the citizens and businesses of the Richmond area. As a result of tropical storm Agnes in June 1972, the water filtration plant was flooded, and the estimated 400,000 population served was without potable water supply for over 5 days and without fire protection for 3 days. Future floods have the potential for greater damage, possibly resulting in longer outages and affecting even a greater number of people. (Water Resource Development Act of 1976.)

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,300,000 for three new projects in the Bureau of Reclamation. This is \$6,550,000 below the House.

The following is a brief description of those projects:

Animas-La Plata project, Colorado and New Mexico.—The project is located in La Plata and Montezuma Counties of southwestern Colorado and San Juan County of northern New Mexico. The project would provide irrigation water for lands in the La Plata River drainage for both Indian and non-Indian lands. Municipal and industrial water would also be provided for the Ute Mountain and Southern Ute Indian Tribes and for Durango, Farmington, and small communities in their vicinity. The project would also provide significant recreation and fish and wildlife benefits.

Buffalo Bill Dam modification, Wyoming.—Buffalo Bill Dam and the existing Shoshone powerplant are located on the Shoshone River about 6 miles west of the city of Cody, Wyo. Buffalo Bill Dam will be raised 25 feet to enlarge the reservoir, the powerplant will be replaced with a larger one, and a visitor center will be built. The projected annual energy production is 69,700 megawatt-hours. Dikes will be constructed in the north and south fork arms of the reservoir to retain water over potential dust-producing areas, and a protective dike will be built in the Diamond Creek area to preserve existing development and use.

Headgate Rock hydroelectric project, Arizona.—This project is located in La Paz County, Ariz., on the Colorado River near Parker, Ariz. This project would utilize the flow of the river now passing over the spillway of Headgate Rock Dam by incorporating three 6,500-kW tube turbine generating units in three of the spillway gate sections. It would provide for a total of 19,500 kW of capacity and an average production of 86,500,000 kWh of energy for irrigation and drainage pumping and other uses on the Colorado River Indian Reservation. This energy would displace energy now purchased from Arizona Public Service Co. and is equivalent to approximately 160,000 barrels of oil annually.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The Committee concurs with the House and has included language in the joint resolution directing the Corps of Engineers to operate and maintain the McKinney Bayou pumping station as intended in the original authorization. The pumping station has been operated and maintained by local interests even though this was specifically a Federal responsibility in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 1946.

In order to address the serious flooding situation in the vicinity of Slidell, La., and adjacent communities in St. Tammany Parish, the Committee concurs with the House Committee action and directs the Corps to undertake such structural and nonstructural measures necessary to prevent flood damage along the Pearl River in St. Tammany Parish.

The Committee has included a provision in the joint resolution which would allow replacement of the Trimble wildlife area in Missouri. The construction of the Smithville Lake project inundated a critical portion of the wildlife area making it unsuited for proper management. Therefore, it is necessary to replace this important resource.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of progress on the removal of barges at Hempstead Harbor, N.Y. Notwithstanding the existing provisions of the town lease, the Chief of Engineers is directed to include in the work the removal of the barges in the area known as reach A as part of the Federal project and in accordance with the authorized cost sharing of two-thirds Federal, one-third non-Federal. Further, should the town provide a disposal area for any of the work at Hempstead Harbor, the economic loss to the town for providing such disposal area shall be considered as an in-kind contribution toward the one-third non-Federal share of the project's cost.

The Committee is aware of the emergency conditions created by abnormally high lake levels due to severe spring and summer flooding at Lake Francis Case, Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, and Lewis and Clark Lake in South Dakota. The Committee directs the Chief of Engineers to use \$650,000 of available operations and maintenance funds to repair, restore, and rehabilitate these existing State funded and maintained recreation facilities, including structures, roads, and supporting facilities; and land which has sustained inordinate flooding damage.

The Committee directs that of funds for coordinating studies with other agencies, \$200,000 be utilized by the Corps of Engineers to assist the State of North Dakota in developing technical resource services as specified under section 22 of Public Law 93-251.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Within available Loan Program funds, the Bureau is directed to use \$200,000 for planning, development, engineering, and other preconstruction activities associated with the North Cache water development project in Idaho.

In order to expedite the completion of the Hooker Dam and Reservoir of the Central Arizona Project (1) the selection of the site for the Hooker Dam or alternative as authorized by section 301 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act shall be completed by January 1, 1985, (2) the initial draft of the environmental impact statement required for Hooker Dam or alternative shall be completed and available by August 1, 1985, (3) the final environmental impact statement for Hooker Dam or alternative shall be completed and available by August 1, 1987, and (4) the Secretary shall make a record of his decision as soon as practically possible after the completion of the final environmental impact statement.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Committee notes that the House has included in H.J. Res. 648 an additional \$10,000,000 for corridor V highway construction, in addition to special funding earmarked for this corridor over the last 2 years. The Committee is not aware of the requirement or need for additional funds and has, therefore, deleted the funds included by the House.

The Committee also does not concur with the House addition of \$500,000 for a nurse/medical training facility and \$500,000 for unforeseen contingencies. Action on the fiscal year 1985 Energy and Water appropriation bill (Public Law 98-360) includes \$1,000,000 and \$500,000, respectively, for these items. In view of the fact that the fiscal year has not begun, the Committee believes that additional funding cannot be supported.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Committee has included a provision that would limit the application of bid protest procedures to only activities financed from funds appropriated to the Tennessee Valley Authority and would exclude the application of these procedures from the power program activities of the Authority. This maintains the long-standing independence of the Board of Directors in the operation and maintenance of the power program as was intended in establishing TVA as a corporate entity.

The Committee does not concur with the House action in H.J. Res 648 providing \$5,000,000 to construct a new potable water supply line from the Holston River to Bristol, Tenn. The Tennessee Valley Authority has never been involved in this type of activity and undertaking this project could set a precedent for similar work at numerous other locations throughout the Tennessee Valley region. The Committee believes that this issue should be carefully reviewed and specifically authorized before funds are appropriated.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

The Committee is recommending that activities which are funded under the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs appropriations bill be funded at the rate established in S. 2793, the regular fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill which has been reported to the Senate. This recommendation is subject to several specific changes discussed below which were approved by the Committee during consideration of this joint resolution.

The Committee incorporates by reference Senate Report 98-531, which is the report accompanying S. 2793. In doing this, the Committee expects the administration to follow the directions in that report as if they were fully repeated in this report. The additional recommendations of the Committee adopted during consideration of this joint resolution are as follows:

Child Survival Fund.—The Committee is recommending approval of an additional \$25,000,000 for the Child Survival Fund. In making this recommendation, however, the Committee remains concerned that in providing additional needed resources for this type of activity, we do not, in the process, create new and unnecessary institutions and funds. The activities described by the Child Survival Fund legislation are worthwhile ones, and, in fact, are being carried out by a number of existing organizations, primarily UNICEF and the United Nations Development Program. The Committee has, therefore, earmarked the funding for these two organizations. In doing this, it is not the intent of the Committee to exclude any other organizations, especially private voluntary organizations, which continue to do very worthwhile and excellent work in this area. Indeed, the Committee acknowledges that the Agency for International Development is using the expertise of private voluntary organizations and expects the Agency to continue to do so, not only in such activities as contemplated by the Child Survival Fund, but in others as well. In addition, the Committee would encourage

UNICEF and the United Nations Development Program to use private voluntary organizations wherever possible.

International Fund for Agricultural Development.—The Committee is including an additional amount of \$40,000,000 for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This funding was approved by the Committee and the Senate during consideration of the omnibus supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1984, but was rejected by the House of Representatives. The Committee believes that the current replenishment for IFAD should be paid up during this fiscal year, and, therefore, is again recommending this additional sum.

Assistance for Polish private agricultural sector.—Over the last 18 months, the administration has been working with interested parties in order to find a way to provide assistance to the private agricultural sector in Poland, while at the same time avoiding controversies over direct assistance to the Polish Government. The Committee has included language which makes up to \$10,000,000 of the funds provided in this joint resolution available over a 2-year period for agricultural activities in Poland with such assistance being provided through a private foundation established and controlled by the Polish Catholic Church. Imported goods will be sold by this foundation at fair market prices to private farmers for local currencies, with the local currency proceeds being used to cover the foundation's administrative expenses and to help finance rural infrastructure improvements.

United States/Israeli Cooperative Development Program.—The Committee has included language which will provide \$2,000,000 of existing funds for cooperative projects between the United States and Israel in developing countries, particularly in Africa. This program will help meet a growing demand for Israel's unique technical assistance, especially in such areas as arid and semiarid agricultural production. The program will offer technical aid of a kind that the United States cannot provide alone, and, hopefully, will build ties between Israel and developing countries, as well as create opportunities for American exporters and contractors.

Tunisia.—The Committee believes that the administration's request for Tunisia under this Economic Support Fund account does not meet the needs of that country, nor is the requested amount indicative of what the Committee believes to be sufficient support for this important friend. Therefore, the Committee has recommended an earmarking of \$20,000,000 in Economic Support Funds for Tunisia.

The increased ESF funding can be used in employment generation programs which address the principal cause of instability in Tunisia; namely, severe unemployment and underemployment among a rapidly expanding and increasingly youthful population. Moreover, this proposal would address economic and political concerns which arise, in the short term, from Tunisia's heavy debt burden and, in the longer term, from Tunisia's lack of adequate investment in economic infrastructure.

Oversight of El Salvador Economic Support Fund Program.—Under the General Provisions section of the joint resolution, the Committee is

recommending inclusion of a provision which provides that Economic Support Funds for El Salvador shall be placed in a separate account in the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador so that oversight of these funds will be enhanced. The language also eliminates the necessity for various procurement procedures so that the cash transfer nature of this assistance is not lost in the process of enhancing oversight capability.

Regional Military Training Center/Honduras.—The Committee has included language under the General Provisions section of the joint resolution which is an effort to help resolve an expropriation dispute between an American citizen and the Government of Honduras. The language the Committee has included requires certain actions and reports by the administration before they can proceed on any of the funding for the Regional Military Training Center in Honduras.

The Committee is very reluctant to take this action, although it would appear a wrong has been done in this instance. There are, in fact, procedures available for such expropriation cases under the Foreign Assistance Act. It is the Committee's understanding that in this particular case those procedures have not been exhausted. If procedures in the Foreign Assistance Act for expropriation matters are not adequate, they should be changed, and this Committee should not be required to pass on individual cases. The Committee is likewise concerned that in the process of trying to help in this instance we not damage our relationship with Honduras and also we must remember that the Regional Military Training Center is an important part of our El Salvador military assistance program—in fact, it was set up largely at the insistence of Congress because of Congress' desire that not more than 55 U.S. military trainers be introduced into El Salvador.

Nonetheless, given the very complicated circumstances surrounding this particular case, the Committee is recommending some language which it hopes will help solve this problem, but in doing so it must firmly state that this is not to be looked upon as a precedent which would invite similar pleas to the Committee for action on other expropriation cases.

Turkey.—The Committee recommends the adoption of a new general provision which establishes limitations on military assistance to Turkey and, concurrently, restores the traditional 7:10 ratio between U.S. military assistance to Greece and to Turkey. Under the limitations of this provision, Turkey would receive a total of \$715,000,000 in military assistance in fiscal year 1985. In comparison, Greece is to receive \$500,000,000 in military credits.

In addition, the Committee has included a provision which seeks to encourage continuing progress in the longstanding disputes on the future of Cyprus. The text of the provision prohibits grant military assistance to Turkey until the President certifies to the Congress that: (1) the U.S. Government is in compliance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 278, as passed by the Senate on November 17, 1983, and (2) that Turkey is making efforts to ensure that the Turkish Cypriot community is not taking any actions with regard to the region of

Famagusta/Varosha which would prejudice the outcome or otherwise impede intercommunal talks on the future of Cyprus.

The Committee believes that this provision will send a clear signal that the United States is resolute in its determination to seek an end to the conflict in Cyprus. Furthermore, the Committee believes that its action demonstrates a sensitive regard for the political and security concerns of two valuable U.S. allies in the eastern Mediterranean.

Declaration of congressional intent regarding future assistance to Israel.—The Committee recommends the adoption of a general provision which makes a congressional declaration of intent to provide, during the fiscal years 1985 through 1989, funds in annual appropriations for the Economic Support Fund to be allocated to Israel in amounts which are not less than the annual debt repayment from Israel to the United States.

As proposed by the Committee, the general provision states a congressional finding of fact that progress on the peace process in the Middle East is vitally important to United States security interests in the region. It also states that Congress recognizes that, in fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty of Peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, done at Washington on March 26, 1979, Israel incurred severe economic burdens. Furthermore, the provision states that Congress recognizes that an economically and militarily secure Israel serves the security interests of the United States, for a secure Israel is an Israel which has the incentive and confidence to continue pursuing the peace process.

The Committee believes that the incorporation of this provision into the law will provide greater assurance to the people of Israel that United States assistance to Israel is steady and predictable. Therefore, the people of Israel will be more secure economically and more confident in their future. They will be more ready to take the necessary risks for peace.

Moreover, the Committee believes that this provision will provide assurance to the international financial community, public and private, of Israel's financial strength and viability. It will, therefore, have a beneficial impact on Israel's ability to borrow necessary funds at more favorable rates of interest.

HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has entered into agreements, the so-called deWilde agreements, with State agencies who provided loans, loan insurance, or tax abatements for projects assisted under section 236 of the National Housing Act. These agreements established a pool of funds for each agency which was reserved to provide assistance under section 236 for additional subsidy needs to the State-aided projects. In fiscal year 1982, amounts were withdrawn from such pools to fund rental assistance payments contract amendments. Such use of funds was not authorized under the terms of the agreement which established the pools. The language in the amendment will pro-

vide that the rescission in the 1985 Appropriations Act of up to \$7,631,000 of uncommitted section 236 balances would be reduced so that only up to \$4,331,000 would be rescinded. Under the first proviso, the difference between these amounts—\$3,300,000—would be made available and used to replace amounts drawn from the pools in fiscal year 1982. It has also come to the attention of the Committee that these pool funds are not being made available to the States, owners, and tenants under the terms of the original agreements and that HUD may be imposing additional requirements to be satisfied as a condition to the release of these funds. The second proviso will require these pool funds to be made available to the States, owners, and tenants under the terms and conditions of the original State agency agreements or as those agreements may be amended as mutually agreed upon between the parties thereto.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The importance of improving precollege science and mathematics education has been readily acknowledged by all sectors of society. Congress, therefore, provided additional funds for NSF activities in precollege science for fiscal year 1985. These additional funds are to be used to support partnerships involving scientists, educators, teachers, school administrators, local and State education officials, and industry. These cooperative projects should focus on such high-priority activities as teacher institutes, precollege materials development and dissemination, and the expansion of the use of instructional equipment.

For fiscal year 1985, \$87,000,000 has been provided for NSF education activities. NSF estimates that an additional \$30,000,000 will be available as a carryover from fiscal year 1984. Because much of this funding is for new program activity, NSF has been directed in the fiscal year 1985 HUD appropriation bill to report to the Committee on its plans to spend the money. This report is to include the types of science and engineering education activity NSF will perform, how the programs will be administered and operated, and how much money will be spent for each activity in fiscal year 1985. Further, the report should include estimates for future spending in this important area.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE

The Committee recommends an additional \$13,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency to be made available to the city of Akron, Ohio, to refinance the recycle energy system in that city (section 108). The Committee also recommends inclusion of language which requires availability of this facility for Federal research on the utilization of municipal waste as an energy source.

The Environmental Protection Agency, on September 21, 1984, proposed a reprogramming for its fiscal year 1985 operating plan which, in part, would redirect \$7,000,000 from funds otherwise available for State

grants and other contract funds for storage, disposal, and indemnification of ethylene dibromide (EDB) stocks currently in the hands of applicators, distributors, and distributors of this banned pesticide.

While the Committee agrees that such financing of the ultimate disposition of these stocks is a high priority, it is the Committee's view that this necessary cost should not be addressed at the expense of other high-priority compliance activities. The Committee has been informed that as claims are received by EPA, and as the industry assesses its alternatives with respect to the ultimate disposition of stocks of EDB, the final requirement for funding may differ from the current estimate.

The Committee, therefore, disapproves the pending EPA request for reprogramming of fiscal year 1985 funds for EDB disposition and indemnities, and directs that these previously appropriated funds be utilized as originally contemplated under the Fiscal Year 1985 Appropriation Act (Public Law 98-371). Furthermore, the Committee directs the EPA to continue acquisition and storage of stocks, and to submit to Congress, early in the next session, a budget estimate as to the supplemental appropriations necessary to resolve the disposition of such stocks. The Committee also expects EPA, through the normal reprogramming procedures, to identify and seek approval of funds necessary to so acquire and store stocks which may be turned over to that Agency pending a final decision on its disposition in the next Congress.

The Committee directs that within funds made available by Public Law 98-371, up to \$165,000 shall be made available for preliminary feasibility and engineering design studies for the construction of facilities at the existing Newport, Oreg., field station of the environmental research laboratory in Narragansett, R.I. Such studies shall be conducted in coordination with the recently initiated master plan for EPA buildings and facilities.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

1985 appropriation allowance \$568,194,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation remain at the level provided in Public Law 98-371 and is providing a list of projects for the distribution of the funds.

BACKGROUND

The Committee in its report (S. Rept. 98-506) accompanying the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill did not provide a list of the major construction projects as it has done in previous years. The Committee expressed its concern over the lack of an adequate priority setting system for major construction within the VA and directed the Agency to develop initial priority setting system and apply it to the fiscal year 1985 major construction and to provide the list to the Committee by September 1984. The House Appropriations Committee had previously expressed concern over the lack of Baltimore and Philadelphia hospitals in

the VA budget request and had provided funding without an approved list of construction projects while directing the VA to develop a revised list by September 1, 1984.

The Senate Veterans Affairs Committee construction resolution proposed a revised demographic planning base for medical facility construction emphasizing several factors in its process (May 24, 1984).

The Committee in its report on the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill (98-506) recognized the valuable efforts of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee in suggesting a model for sizing major replacement and modernization construction projects. The Committee then directed the VA to consider the factors in the model such as service connected disabilities in preparing the September submission of the major construction list. In addition, the Committee indicated it expected the VA in its September listing to reexamine the size of the replacement/modernization projects.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Congress has previously provided the VA with \$568,194,000 in new budget authority to fund the major construction projects in fiscal year 1985. The Committee has reviewed the revised list prepared by the VA and finds it an improvement over the original but is concerned over the VA's lack of specific responses to the Committee directives to consider additional factors and also the Baltimore replacement hospital when reexamining the replacement and modernization projects.

The Committee directs the VA in its proposed \$2,000,000 advanced planning study of the medical needs of the Baltimore area, to add the alternative of a new replacement hospital (including closure of an existing facility) to the modernization of two of the Baltimore facilities. The Committee directs that a report be prepared at the time of the selection of the preferred alternative that identifies the medical needs of the area and discusses the impact of each of the alternatives in terms of satisfying the medical needs of the area, and fully identifies the time and the cost implications of each of the alternatives. The Committee further directs the VA to prepare the report of its findings prior to the initiation of the detail preliminary plans normally developed in an advanced planning study. The Committee expects that this report would be made available to the Committee prior to April 1985.

The Committee in accordance with its prior practices is providing a list of specific major construction projects together with the specific funding limits for each project. The Committee expects the VA to design the following projects with due consideration to the bedsizing recommendations of the authorizing committee:

Construction, major projects, fiscal year 1985

<i>Item and location</i>	<i>Appropriation recommended for fiscal year 1985</i>
Replacement and modernization:	
Allen Park, MI, replacement and modernization	\$8,000,000
Augusta (Lenwood), GA, replacement medical center	12,400,000
Houston, TX, replacement and modernization	25,200,000
Mountain Home, TN, bed towers and renovation	11,300,000
New York, NY, outpatient and clinical addition and alterations	17,700,000
Philadelphia, PA, clinical addition, renovation, parking, and nursing home care unit	17,700,000
Total, replacement and modernization	92,300,000
Nursing home care facilities:	
Alexandria, LA, 120 beds	5,350,000
Durham, NC, 120 beds, research administration, and geriatric research education and clinical center	8,725,000
Murfreesboro, TN, 120 beds	5,555,000
Prescott, AZ, 60 beds	5,200,000
San Juan, PR, 120 beds and 10 bed blind rehabilitation center	8,900,000
West Los Angeles, CA, 117 bed conversion	5,470,000
Total, nursing home care facilities	39,200,000
Domiciliaries: West Los Angeles, CA, renovate buildings for domicil- iary	11,675,000
Research and education: Buffalo, NY, research building and clinical ex- pansion	16,250,000
Outpatient improvements:	
Brockton (West Roxbury), MA, outpatient addition, research and education, administration	42,600,000
Grand Junction, CO, outpatient and clinical addition	11,950,000
Iowa City, IA, ambulatory care and clinical addition	20,600,000
Los Angeles, CA, outpatient clinic building	41,100,000
Sheridan, WY, outpatient clinic addition	10,300,000
Shreveport, LA, ambulatory care and linear accelerator	6,150,000
Total, outpatient improvements	132,700,000
Advance planning fund: Various stations	19,000,000
Asbestos abatement: Various stations	25,000,000
Design fund: Various stations	15,000,000
Energy conservation: Various stations	5,220,000
Clinical improvements:	
Alexandria, LA, clinical improvements	26,300,000
Amarillo, TX, addition and renovation of clinical support	21,800,000
Cheyenne, WY, expand and renovate building 1 for clinical func- tions	14,475,000
Clarksburg, WV, clinical addition and alterations	21,400,000
Durham, NC, clinical addition	29,200,000
Fresno, CA, clinical addition	6,250,000
Hines, IL, 40 bed long-term spinal cord injury building	5,750,000
Lexington, KY, clinical addition	35,200,000
Long Beach, CA, 160 bed spinal cord injury unit and spinal cord injury outpatient clinic	22,825,000

Construction, major projects, fiscal year 1985—Continued

<i>Item and location</i>	<i>Appropriation recommended for fiscal year 1985</i>
Clinical improvements—Continued	
Louisville, KY, clinical and education addition	\$12,380,000
Palo Alto (Palo Alto division), CA, spinal cord injury addition	15,050,000
Tampa, FL, radiation therapy	4,170,000
Total, clinical improvements	214,800,000
Electrical improvements:	
Big Spring, TX, electrical distribution system	2,180,000
Dallas, TX, upgrade primary electrical distribution system	3,110,000
Omaha, NE, electrical, fire, and safety corrections	5,460,000
Shreveport, LA, upgrade primary distribution system and elevators	4,250,000
Topeka, KS, electrical corrections, primary and secondary	8,150,000
Total, electrical improvements	23,150,000
Fire and safety improvements:	
Boston, MA, fire and safety improvements—sprinklers	4,280,000
Coatesville, PA, fire and safety improvements	11,600,000
Grand Island, NE, fire and safety improvements, air-conditioning, patient privacy, and support systems	5,850,000
Hampton, VA, fire and safety improvements	5,670,000
Lyons, NJ, fire and safety improvements	13,200,000
Pittsburgh, (Highland Drive), PA, fire and smoke detectors, moder- nize heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning, and secondary electrical system	31,900,000
Subtotal, fire and safety improvements	72,500,000
General projects:	
Albany, NY, modify wards	24,600,000
American Lake, WA, laundry replacement	4,380,000
Boise, ID, geothermal conversion	4,390,000
Chillicothe, OH, renovate building 1 (modernization phase III)	4,270,000
Danville, IL, renovate building 14 for administration	2,780,000
Long Beach, CA, construct supply warehouse	3,770,000
Lyons, NJ, renovate building 4 for intermediate care	3,870,000
St. Louis (Jefferson barracks), MO, laundry replacement	3,800,000
Tampa, FL, land purchase	2,000,000
Total, general projects	53,860,000
Seismic: Marion, IL, seismic corrections	5,665,000
Cemetery projects:	
Fort Snelling, MN, administration and service buildings	3,324,000
Riverside, CA, develop 40,000 gravesites and additional facilities	5,950,000
Total, cemetery projects	9,274,000
Total, major construction program	735,594,000
Reprogrammings from prior appropriations	- 157,400,000
Total, major construction appropriation	568,194,000

INTERIOR

MINERAL LEASING/SURFACE OCCUPANCY

The Committee has included bill language which prohibits funds to be used for the lease of mineral interests on a certain 960 acre tract of land in Payne County, Okla., unless such lease prohibits surface occupancy of this tract during development of those mineral interests.

WILDERNESS PROHIBITIONS

The Committee has included bill language which provides leasing prohibitions on certain Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management proposed wilderness and wilderness study area lands. The language adopted by the Committee essentially retains current law with respect to this issue and is intended to supplant similar language adopted by the Committee in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, which was reported by the Committee on August 6, 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ENERGY SECURITY RESERVE

(Rescission)

The United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation has been the subject of continued congressional review over the past fiscal year. Since April 1984, the Board of Directors of the Corporation has not had the quorum legally required by the Energy Security Act to make awards of financial assistance, adopt a comprehensive strategy or take other major actions, because of resignations of several directors this year. The administration has not acted thus far to fill any of the five vacant Director positions and restore a working quorum to the Board. Consequently, the SFC currently is not legally capable of further action to implement the national synthetic fuels program of the Energy Security Act.

The President on May 14, 1984, announced a new administration synthetic fuels policy and subsequently transmitted to the Congress the implementing legislation on May 25, 1984. The proposed legislation would rescind \$9,000,000,000 from the energy security reserve and also would require that projects supported by use of the remaining funds be limited to those that produce fuels whose prices will not be significantly above projected market prices of competing fuels. Administration officials have indicated that there would be administration action to fill the vacant Director positions and restore a working quorum to the Board of Directors, only after Congress resolved the funding and policy issues related to the SFC.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, Public Law 98-369, was passed by the Congress in late June. The act includes in section 2103 a rescission of \$2,000,000,000 from the energy security reserve, of which \$1,155,000,000 was derived from the unused portion of the SFC com-

mitment of financial assistance previously awarded to the Old Shale Co., for the Colony Shale Oil project. The Comptroller General had ruled previously that pursuant to the Energy Security Act the \$1,155,000,000 remained available to the SFC, since the Colony project had been abandoned prior to use of those funds. The conference report (House Report 98-861, H.R. 4170) at page 1286 stated, "The rescission is agreed to with the understanding that the five vacancies on the Board of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation will be filled with qualified individuals and that the Board will submit to the appropriate committee of the Congress a plan for the future operations of the Corporation." As noted above, the administration has not acted yet to fill those vacancies.

The House of Representatives on June 29, 1984, passed H.R. 5973, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes. H.R. 5973 includes in title II—related agencies, under the heading Department of the Treasury, a further rescission of \$5,000,000,000 from the energy security reserve. Additionally, the rescission is accompanied by a proviso that none of the remaining funds in the energy security reserve shall be available to the SFC for the Union II or Cathedral Bluffs oil shale project.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation contains a compromise proposal developed with the administration, which is intended to resolve the issues related to the SFC. The amendment was adopted on the basis of an expressed commitment by the administration that prompt executive action would be taken to fill the vacancies on the SFC Board of Directors and restore a working quorum by nomination or recess appointment, when a conference report that embodies the compromise is filed. The provision also was adopted on the basis of an administration commitment that the compromise proposal satisfies the administration's objectives in synthetic fuels policy and substantially implements the President's proposal of May 14. Thus, the Committee intends that the provision will resolve the SFC issues for Congress and the administration, including funding, policy, and executive action on Director vacancies. Such a resolution will restore much needed stability and confidence in the national synthetic fuels program and the SFC.

The Committee recommendation includes the following elements.

1. \$5,200,000,000 of the funds appropriated to the energy security reserve is rescinded.
2. Of the \$5,200,000,000 rescinded from the energy security reserve, \$750,000,000 shall be deposited and retained in a separate account in the Treasury, entitled the "Clean coal technology reserve," to be available for the purpose of conducting clean coal technology demonstration activities, including those identified in section 320 of H.R. 5973 reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, subject to subsequent annual appropriation in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act.

3. \$5,700,000,000 of the remaining funds in the energy security reserve shall be initially available only for obligation to projects with letters of intent authorized by the SFC Board of Directors on or before June 1, 1984. There may be a remaining balance of the \$5,700,000,000, by reason of Board determinations that the Corporation will not enter into financial assistance contracts with projects for which letters of intent were authorized or that lesser amounts of financial assistance than those specified in such authorizations shall be awarded. If there is such a remaining balance, 50 percent of the balance shall cease to be available for obligation and the remaining 50 percent shall thereafter be available for commitment or obligation by the SFC pursuant to the Energy Security Act.

4. Uncommitted authority totaling approximately \$2,500,000,000 in the energy security reserve would remain available for obligation by SFC under the Energy Security Act for new projects, to supplement the \$5,700,000,000 for projects with authorized letters of intent, and other authorized activities pursuant to the act.

5. Until such time as the comprehensive strategy is approved pursuant to the Energy Security Act, SFC shall solicit proposals and award financial assistance under the Energy Security Act without regard to the national synthetic fuels production goal in section 125 of the act.

In limiting the initial availability of \$5,700,000,000 of the remaining SFC funds for obligation to projects for which the Corporation's Board of Directors has authorized letters of intent, the Committee recognizes that project sponsors have expended significant sums and time in the development of their projects to the Corporation's letter of intent stage, on the basis of the original appropriations available under the Energy Security Act. The recommendation accordingly sets aside the \$5,700,000,000 so that these projects can be funded, once the projects have satisfied the statutory criteria in the Energy Security Act for an SFC contract, including an affirmative vote of the SFC Board of Directors to award financial assistance. These earmarked appropriations would be reduced if there is a remaining balance which is not used for all such projects. Any remaining balance would be calculated after the Board had made determinations with regard to all of the projects which have authorized letters of intent as of June 1, 1984, as to whether the Corporation will enter into financial assistance contracts. The Committee recognizes, moreover, that during the delay and uncertainty created by the absence of a quorum of the Corporation's Board, projects for which letters of intent have been authorized may have experienced or may experience changes in size, in sponsorship, and in the amounts, forms, and terms of assistance needed from the Corporation. Notwithstanding such changes, the Committee intends that the fund so earmarked for those projects for which letters of intent have been authorized will be available for funding such projects, without the necessity of reopening competition, should the Corporation's Board determine that assistance should otherwise be awarded to such projects.

The Committee recognizes that economic and technological developments since passage of the Energy Security Act in 1980, together with the reduction in the funds available for obligational authority by the Corporation, cast doubt on the feasibility of achieving the statutory production goals of section 125 within the time period specified in that section. Accordingly, until the Corporation reports to Congress on a comprehensive strategy related to the production goals of the act, and the Congress and the President approve such a strategy or act on whatever alternative recommendations the Corporation may propose, the amendment provides that the attainment of the production goals is not required to be a factor in making solicitations or further awards of financial assistance in phase I of the Corporation's program under the act. As a result, from enactment of the amendment until approval of the comprehensive strategy, the Board would not be required by paragraph 131(b)(2) of the act to select proposals which, in the judgment of the Board, are most advantageous in meeting the national synthetic fuels production goal. The Board, however, would retain discretion, under paragraph 131(b)(3) and other applicable sections of the act, to consider the amount of synthetic fuel production by a proposed project as a relevant factor in the award of financial assistance. Also, consistent with other specified factors under the act, the Board would still have the discretion to utilize the funds available to the SFC to obtain an optimum amount of aggregate synthetic fuels production from all projects awarded financial assistance, as necessary to achieve the purposes of title I of the Energy Security Act apart from the production goal of section 125.

Section 131(b)(2)(A) of the Energy Security Act specifies that preference in the selection of proposals for financial assistance be given to the proposal which represents the least commitment of financial assistance by the Corporation and the lowest unit production cost within a given technological process, taking into account the amount and value of the anticipated synthetic fuel products. Section 131(b)(3) requires that the Corporation shall also consider, in awarding financial assistance, among other relevant factors—(B)(i) the potential cost per barrel or unit production of synthetic fuel from the proposed synthetic fuel project and (B)(ii) the overall production potential of the technology, considering the potential for replication, the extent of the resource and its geographic distribution and the potential end use. In satisfying these and other applicable requirements of the Energy Security Act, it is intended that the Corporation consider whether projects supported by the Corporation will be likely to continue to operate after SFC financial assistance ends. As part of that consideration, the Corporation would complete an analysis of the projected economic viability of the project over the life of the project, taking into account the projected project operating and maintenance costs and the projected market price of competing fuels.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES, AND EDUCATION

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

The Committee action continues funding for all refugee assistance programs at the current rate. In taking this action, the Committee has excluded language included by the House in H.J. Res 648 with regard to funding of these programs at the lower of the current rate or the amounts contained in the House-passed refugee reauthorization bill (H.R. 3729). The effect of the House language would be to limit fiscal year 1985 targeted assistance funding to \$50,000,000, a decrease of \$27,500,000 from the fiscal year 1984 funding level of \$77,500,000. The Committee continues to support the Targeted Assistance Program, and believes this limitation would adversely affect the localities with high concentrations of refugees.

In addition, the Committee continues to believe that the Targeted Assistance Program is very important to those States, which have a very high per capita proportion of refugees. These future citizens have many unique public health care problems, such as tuberculosis and Hansen's disease, and since the Federal Government establishes our immigration policies, there is a clear Federal responsibility to provide necessary support resources. The Committee directs ORR to continue its efforts to support child-oriented and family-oriented mental health programs for this population.

Finally, the Committee expects that it will not again be necessary to restate, in later appropriations action, the definition of current rate, and that the Department will not attempt to circumvent the intent of Congress with regard to the intended funding levels for refugee assistance programs.

HEALTH PLANNING

The Committee wishes to make clear that its recommendation of bill language with respect to Public Health Service activities, it is addressing only those three line items which were not included in the Senate bill. Those health planning programs funded in 1984 authorized by title XV of the Public Health Service Act and program support activities authorized by title III of the Public Health Service Act are to be funded. In addition, the amount necessary to pay for health teaching facilities interest subsidies authorized by title VII of the Public Health Service Act is to be expended as called for under the terms and conditions provided for in applicable appropriations acts for 1984. The Committee directs that the Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development direct operations activities be funded at \$13,776,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee recommends a provision allowing the three most senior attorneys of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, until October 1, 1989, to receive 50 percent of their Senate salary while receiving civil service annuity.

The staff in the Office of the Legislative Counsel addressed by this provision have combined experience in the counsel's office of approximately 94 years, and the Committee recommends this provision as an effort to maintain the service to the Senate provided by that experience. However, the Committee is mindful of funds appropriated in Public Law 98-367 and legislative appropriations acts of prior years for the employment of additional staff for the legislative counsel, and directs that those funds be utilized to employ staff for the replacement of those whose retirement is imminent so that similar exceptions will not be required in future years.

By request, the Committee has also recommended a provision removing a limitation on the expenditure of funds previously appropriated in Public Law 97-276 for the acquisition of certain property for the House of Representatives, as an addition to the grounds of the Capitol.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has included a general provision, section 121, which appropriates various military construction and military family housing projects at an increased level of \$30,006,000 to the regular fiscal year 1985 bill as reported.

The Committee has taken this action to reflect various changes made by the conference committee on the fiscal year 1985 Military Construction Authorization Act. At the time that the Senate version of H.R. 5898, making appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1985, was reported to the Senate, the authorization conference had not completed action.

The Committee recommendation in this continuing resolution will allow for all authorized projects to be given consideration by the conferees on the military construction section of the continuing resolution.

The projects added by the Committee are as follows:

Army military construction:	
California, Fort Irwin: Cold storage facility.....	\$1,850,000
Germany, Rheinberg: Purchase support facility.....	13,100,000
Navy military construction:	
California, NAS North Island: Maintenance hangar.....	5,190,000
Mississippi, NAS Meridian:	
Air operations building.....	820,000
Roads (partial increase).....	60,000
Guam, naval comm. area: Theater.....	1,880,000
Iceland:	
NS Keflavik: Fuel storage (partial increase).....	7,000,000
NS Keflavik: Fuel pier (1984 supplemental).....	-30,000,000
NF Keflavik: Terminal equipment building.....	2,620,000

Air Force military construction:	
Illinois, Scott AFB: Communications Command headquarters.....	\$19,400,000
Mississippi, Columbus AFB: Aircraft maintenance dock.....	5,000,000
Washington, Fairchild AFB:	
UEPH.....	5,800,000
Aircraft maintenance hangar.....	4,900,000
Army family housing:	
New Jersey, Fort Monmouth: Improvements.....	4,800,000
Air Force family housing:	
Germany, classified location: New construction.....	17,386,000
Korean, Osan AB: Utilities extension.....	2,700,000
Defense agencies military construction: General reduction.....	- 32,500,000

Naval Reserve Center, Burlington, Vt.—The Committee is aware of ongoing negotiations between the Naval Reserve and the city of Burlington, Vt., regarding a mutually satisfactory relocation of the existing Naval Reserve Center.

The Committee understands that the city's waterfront development plans necessitate the relocation. The Committee further understands that the Naval Reserve at this time has no plans to relocate or build a new facility and, in fact, had programmed substantial renovation to the existing facility which has been delayed pending the outcome of negotiations with the city.

The Committee suggests that development of a joint use facility with the Army Reserve at Fort Ethan Allen be considered. Also, it is suggested that, as in similar situations, the city be willing to provide compensation to the Naval Reserve for the property which may be vacated.

The Committee urges the Naval Reserve and the city of Burlington to continue negotiations on this matter. Once resolved, the Naval Reserve should initiate design, as appropriate, from within existing design funds to insure that the project can be funded in the earliest available military construction program.

TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION NOISE

The Committee is aware that appeals have been made to the Federal Aviation Administration to waive the January 1, 1985, deadline for compliance with the noise standards for foreign carriers as included in the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979. Also included in the conference agreement on that act is authority for the Federal Aviation Administration to waive the compliance date if a "good faith compliance effort" is being made. The Committee has included language to require waivers be granted for aircraft operators operating international services at Miami International Airport that meet certain specified requirements fully consistent with the Noise Act of 1979. Specifically, the Committee has added language which would do the following:

1. For aircraft for which hush kits are currently under development, bonds would be required on or before January 1, 1985, that would commit the aircraft operators to sign a contract for such hush kits within 3 months of certification of two competing hush kit models, but no later than December 31, 1986; or

2. Applicants for aircraft for which a hush kit is not currently under development shall be required to have a signed contract no later than December 31, 1985, and have complying equipment in operation no later than December 31, 1986; or

3. The Secretary of Transportation may determine after consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a waiver not to extend beyond December 31, 1987, under circumstances relating to financial hardship and when denial of an application would be adverse to the foreign policy considerations of the United States. Such waivers would not extend beyond December 31, 1987.

Each application would require bonds to be deposited and held by the Department of Transportation at levels agreed to by the Department of Transportation based upon the financial circumstances of the particular applicant but not in excess of \$100,000 per aircraft. These bonds would be returned to the carriers upon compliance of the requirements of these provisions, or forfeited to the Treasury upon noncompliance.

The language further prohibits any increase in the number or frequency of international operations by noncompliant aircraft at Miami during the period of time carriers are coming into compliance.

The language does not affect the existing authority of the Secretary to grant exemptions at locations other than Miami or to deny any application for foreign policy considerations.

Nor is this act intended to prohibit the Department of Transportation from granting exemptions for international operations at Miami International Airport pursuant to section 601(c) of the Federal Aviation Act. The Committee also notes the importance of aircraft maintenance operations at Miami International Airport and expects the Secretary to grant reasonable access to Miami International Airport for noncompliant aircraft flying into Miami for the sole purpose of maintenance at the Federal Aviation Administration licensed repair stations at the airport.

ROCK ISLAND LABOR PROTECTION

The bill includes a general provision regarding the availability of Rock Island Labor Protection claims.

It is expected that all remaining claims under the Rock Island Labor Protection Program can be paid with funds already appropriated for this purpose. To date, approximately \$34,800,000 of the appropriated \$35,000,000 has been paid out. This amendment simply extends until April 1, 1985, the availability of already existing funds to continue processing outstanding claims.

AVIATION DELAYS

The Committee conducted a hearing on September 7 on the subject of aviation system delays. Several witnesses pointed to the level and experience of air traffic controllers as a contributing factor to the increasingly high incidence of delays. In response, the Federal Aviation Administrator testified that the controller work force full staffing goal remains at 14,306. He further testified that this level is to be reached in February 1985. The Committee expects a report by March 30, 1985, on FAA's achievement of this goal. In addition, the Committee directs the FAA to continue every possible effort to upgrade the experience level of the controller work force, so as to avoid a recurrence of the delay problem next year.

COAST GUARD

The Committee is aware that the Coast Guard has recently completed a 60-day test evaluation and has issued a final report on the effectiveness of the Marine Interdiction and Surveillance Team system. This system includes the use of aerostat radar balloons tethered to mobile sea platforms in conjunction with Coast Guard chase crafts used to interdict targets developed by the aerostat radar. The test of the system has shown that its use in the Caribbean choke points could interdict 90 percent of the drugs being smuggled into the United States, compared to the current interdiction rate of only 20 percent. The report accompanying the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill (S. Rept. 98-561) directs the Coast Guard to make existing funds available to continue lease of the one aerostat system used for operational evaluation. In addition, the Committee directs that the Coast Guard immediately negotiate the lease of one additional Marine Interdiction and Surveillance Team system and that the Coast Guard begin immediate procurement of three aerostat radar systems. The necessary funds, \$8,000,000 for the leases and \$12,000,000 for the aerostat procurement, are to be accommodated within the "Operating expenses" and "Acquisition, construction and improvements" accounts provided in the bill. Any necessary reprogramming requests will be reviewed by the Committee.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, GENERAL GOVERNMENT

STOCKTON DAM CLAIM

The Committee has included language to approve payment of claims by the Secretary of the Treasury totaling \$100,573 pursuant to the recommendation of the U.S. Claims Court in *G.E. Amick, et al. v. the United States*. This claim is the result of damages caused by the release of water by the Corps of Engineers from the Stockton Dam and Reservoir in Missouri during the time period of 1972 to 1974.

BLAIR HOUSE

The Committee has included \$3,611,000 in additional funds for renovation of the Blair House. This additional funding is meant to supplement the \$3,000,000 provided in the fiscal year 1985 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government appropriations bill, H.R. 5798. The total of \$6,611,000 is intended to complete the entire renovation of the Presidential guest house.

MESA, AZ. FEDERAL BUILDING STUDY

The Committee notes that the city of Mesa, AZ, is one of the fastest growing cities in Arizona and the Southwest, with an expanding population of Federal employees and citizens requiring the assistance of the Federal Government. In conjunction with this rapid growth of both population and service requirements, the Committee believes that a thorough analysis, survey, and study of the Federal space requirements, both current and future, should be conducted by the General Services Administration in order to properly prepare for the new growth in Mesa. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administrator of General Services to conduct a Federal space survey and analysis and to determine the feasibility and cost benefits of construction of a new Federal building in Mesa, AZ. Such a study should include, but not be limited to an indepth analysis of population trends; demographic data; and both current and future service requirements that the elderly, veteran, and other beneficiary population might require in Mesa. The Committee also expects GSA to prepare a detailed inventory of existing space in the Mesa metropolitan area and examine the need for a new Federal building as opposed to greater use of existing space. The Committee directs GSA to conduct this study of the need for a Federal building in Mesa and complete the study by no later than January 1, 1985. The Committee also expects GSA to provide the Committee with regular progress reports on this important study.

SAN LUIS, AZ. BORDER STATION

The San Luis, AZ, border station was funded in the continuing resolution for fiscal year 1984 (Public Law 97-92) and it is expected to be completed by November of this year. The Committee understands that during the design, planning, and construction of this important border station project, the issue of which commercial access road leading out of the border station would be selected has only recently been decided. Prior to this month, two access road options were being discussed by the city of San Luis; the Arizona Department of Transportation; and the General Services Administration. The Committee has learned that all parties have now agreed on the appropriate and most efficient access road option, the so-called 1st and D Street option around the city of San Luis and onto Interstate 95. GSA and the State department of transportation have identified the cost of this important border station access road at \$435,000. Although this access road appears to be an integral part of the overall San Luis border station project and thus a

GSA responsibility, the State of Arizona has agreed to share in the cost of this essential outlet from the border station and pay \$87,000 of the \$435,000 cost of the access road, while GSA has identified \$348,000 in prospective GSA costs.

The Committee acknowledges the rather unique circumstances surrounding this particular border station access road, but believes that in this instance, the GSA should complete this critical element of the total border station project as soon as possible. Therefore, the Committee has included an appropriation of \$348,000 in the bill to allow GSA and the State department of transportation of the State of Arizona to complete this important commercial access road and thus allow commercial border station truck traffic to circumvent the downtown portion of the city of San Luis. This appropriation, coupled with the contribution of the State of Arizona, will allow the successful occupancy of this important border station by the end of 1984.

MOVING EXPENSES

The Committee has included language (sec. 115) which are technical amendments to the moving expense provisions of last year's continuing resolution. The provisions remove the ambiguity that currently exists. All new supergrade employees are eligible for moving expenses, not just those confirmed by the Senate. It also clarifies problems relating to tax reimbursements.

Each agency is still authorized to contract individually with relocation firms. The regulatory authority is intended to standardize the process so each agency receives the same basic services. While the President is given wide discretion as to how to regulate in this area, there must be sufficient flexibility in the individual contracts to ensure high participation from relocation companies in the bidding process.

